

## Downward Course.

Fast Being Realized by Barre People.

A little backache at first.

Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak.

Urinary disorders quickly follow.

Diabetes and finally Bright's disease.

This is the downward course of kidney life.

Don't take this course. Follow the advice of a Barre citizen.

Alvin F. Smith, 10 West street, Barre, Vt., says: "I have never relapsed into the serious condition in which I was before taking Doan's Kidney Pills in 1897. At that time I had terrible pains across my back and it was almost impossible for me to stoop. When I chanced to learn of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box at E. A. Brown's drug store and found prompt relief from their use. During the past several years, I have had slight attacks of the trouble, but at such times I have always taken Doan's Kidney Pills and have found prompt relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

**Central Vermont Railway.**

Trains leave Barre for White River Junction and Boston, and for stations, also Windsor and Newbury Falls and New York at 8:25 and 11:25 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Also leave Barre for White River Junction, Burlington, Fairlee, Springfield and New York at 8:25 a. m.

Trains leave Barre for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and New York at 8:25 a. m., 1:45 p. m. and 11:25 p. m.

**Montpelier & Wells River Railroad.**

Trains leave Barre for Wells River, connecting at that point with trains going both north and south, at 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 1:45 p. m. The 12:30 train connects with trains for Boston, and north for Litchfield, Litchfield and Litchfield, also with Montreal express, and the 1:45 and 1:45 trains with St. Johnsbury trains.

Trains leave Barre for Montpelier at 7:30, 12:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:45 and 5:15 p. m.

**Electric Street Railway.**

Cars leave square in Barre for Montpelier at 10 minutes of and 15 minutes past the hour. Leave Montpelier for Barre on the hour and half hour until 10 p. m.

## WARNING CITY ELECTION.

The legal voters of the city of Barre, Vermont, are hereby notified and warned to meet on Tuesday, March 1, A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon in their respective wards at the several voting places hereinafter named, for the purpose of electing a mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, first constable, second constable, three directors of the French Barre library, three auditors, and one assessor, all of whom shall hold office for one year, also one assessor to hold office for three years; and also to vote upon the question, "Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors?" And also for the purpose of electing:

In ward 2, one alderman for two years.

In ward 4, one alderman for two years.

In ward 5, one school commissioner for three years.

In ward 6, one school commissioner for three years.

In ward 6, one alderman for two years.

The following are designated as voting places in the various wards:

Ward 1, Church street school building.

Ward 2, Spaulding graded school building.

Ward 3, Summer street school building.

Ward 4, Beckley street school building.

Ward 5, Blackwell street house.

Ward 6, city court room, City Hall.

Dated at the City of Barre, Vt., this 10th day of February, A. D. 1910.

John Robbins, Mayor.

## 7-20-4

100 Cigar—A gentleman's smoke. Now outside all his competitors. Factory, Manchester, N. H.

## SAWDUST AND SLABWOOD

100 run of Soft Wood Slabs, nearly dry, to close at \$1.50 while they last.

## A. W. PHELPS,

Phelps Mills, Tel. 432-2, Barre, Vermont.

## Wood! Wood!

Until further notice chair wood will be sold for \$2.25 per load.

## ARTHUR S. MARTIN.

Telephone 53-5. 43 Park Street. Orders may be left at City Fish Market and J. H. Griffin's store.

## "When Teddy Comes Home"

In June, the need of fuel will have largely passed. In the mean time we can supply your needs in Wood and Coal at satisfactory prices—and guarantee the quality in every respect.

We have a special bargain in Split Wood at \$3 cord, and we suggest that YOU try it in the next order you give.

Telephone—Office, 227; Shed, 13-11

## Morse &amp; Jackson

266 No. Main St.

## GROTON.

Mrs. Stephen Frost was a visitor in Barre Thursday.

H. M. Ricker was at Montpelier Friday on business.

Miss Carrie East of Topsham visited friends here this week.

Hon. Eliza May of St. Johnsbury was in town yesterday on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ricker visited Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Ricker at Wells River Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Hall visited Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tinsley and Mrs. Abbie Tinsley at Newbury yesterday.

R. D. Sherry went to St. Johnsbury yesterday to attend the meeting called for the purpose of organizing a county fishing league.

Miss Hazel Eastman, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Korman, for several weeks, returned to her home at Topsham Thursday.

James Adams returned to Montpelier to work Wednesday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Adams and son, Crawford, they having closed their house here.

Mrs. Josephine Clark and little son, who have been passing the week in town, returned to Wells River Friday. Wednesday they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Hall.

Miss Nellie Tillotson, who has been visiting friends here for a week, left yesterday for her home in Orange. She was accompanied to Montpelier by Mrs. H. L. Tillotson, Mrs. Lydia Harvey and Mrs. E. D. Ricker.

The patriotic entertainment given by the young people of the Baptist church Tuesday evening was much enjoyed by those who attended, but owing to the severe storm very few ventured out. It is understood it is to be repeated at an early date and doubtless will meet with the success it merits.

For the small sum of twenty cents the Methodist ladies' aid will serve a hot dinner at the church parlor at noon meeting day. In the evening of the same day the ladies will give a "measuring party" and supper will be served from 5:30 to 7:30 at 10 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

## MONTPELIER.

Montpelier High School defeated Montpelier Seminary, 18 to 17.

An interesting game of basketball played last evening between Montpelier high school and the seminary resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 18 to 17. Cullen and Pope did the best work for the high school and Taylor and Glidden for the seminary.

H. D. Anderson is ill with a light case of scarlet fever.

The fire loss on the Hopkins block, recently destroyed by fire, has been fixed at \$4,500, which is \$250 less than the amount of the insurance.

The G. R. Bianchi block on Barre street is nearing completion and some families have already moved in, while others will do so next week. This new block contains five tenements and on the ground floor is a store.

Superintendent of Education Mason S. Stone left yesterday for Boston to join other New England superintendents on a trip to Annapolis, where a four days' convention of the National Educational association is to be held.

The American Hay company has been granted a certificate to do business in this state, where it proposes to sell hay, straw and other farm produce, with headquarters at St. Albans and J. H. Bernard as their Vermont representative. The corporation was organized under the laws of New Jersey.

## AUTO TRUCKS FOR FARM.

Handy Horseless Vehicle Gradually Coming into Agricultural Use.

One of the latest developments in the automobile truck for heavy hauling on the farm. The accompanying illustration shows one of these big gasoline driven vehicles doing heavy duty on a Virginia farm where until a few years ago the patient ox team drew the big loads. That the auto truck is penetrating the byways of the south is a significant sign of the times. For some years the horseless dray has been at work on many of the great western farms. Now it is becoming known in older communities.

The auto truck where the roads are fairly good is of inestimable service.



AUTO TRUCK FOR FARM HAULING.

In hauling produce to town and in conveying machinery or building material from one part of the farm to another. Some farmers who have acquired this convenient vehicle help to pay for it by hiring its services to their neighbors upon demand.

Of course the cost of a farm truck is too high at present for the small farmer to find it a paying proposition, but each year the price is decreasing, while it is said the serviceability of the trucks increases.

**American Capital in Canada.**

It is estimated that there are now between 150 and 200 American factories or branches of American factories in Canada. Fifty of these in Toronto and twenty in Hamilton, and between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 of American capital invested in industrial enterprises in the Dominion. This transfer of industries and of capital is found to continue, assisted by the Canadian tariff and the opportunities for investment which the Dominion now affords. Retaliatory measures approaching commercial nonintercourse may check the movement but only for a time and only partially.—London Times.

## HAS 330 MILES STATE ROADS

## Washington County Built Nearly 11 Miles Last Year

## AT COST \$2,404 PER MILE

Montpelier First in Amount of Money Spent on State Roads and More—town Second—Northfield Third.

Believing that it might be of interest to the officials of towns and possibly to the general public to know the amount of money which was spent in Washington county in state road work in the year 1909, I have prepared the following figures from the claims of towns, which have passed through my office. Under the present law, all work done on the system of state roads, in which the state furnished some of the money, must be done under state supervision and inspection. Many of the towns have done, during the past year, quite an amount of needed work on the selected state roads which does not come under this head, and the expense of such work will not be included in the following figures. The money which is spent on the state roads under state supervision may be considered under two heads; first, that which is used to permanently improve some portion of the state roads in each town and city; second, the maintenance fund which is used to keep in repair all the mileage of the system of state roads, giving special attention to those pieces of road which have been once built with state money. Washington county has a road mileage of 1,310 miles; of this amount, 330 miles are state roads; 10,767 miles of new state road was built last year, at a cost of \$25,889.83, an average cost of \$74.30 per rod, or \$2,404 per mile. Most of this road was built of gravel, a portion was telford stone, and 75 rods was granite macadam. The average width was 21 feet. Careful attention was given to a proper underdrain, and in some instances this item alone was nearly one-half the total cost. Both the villages of Northfield and Waterbury made a special appropriation of \$500 for state work, and the state furnished them an engineer to lay out the work to an expense of nearly \$100 each. More attention was given to properly grading and tining the work than formerly. Grade and line stakes were set by a transit on about three-fourths the work. In several cases, grades were reduced 25 to 30 per cent. There was spent in maintenance \$5,916.08, of which the state furnished \$1,729.57 from the automobile fund. The following table shows the amount of money spent in each town on state roads, the total mileage, state road mileage and the per cent, on the grand list raised by the towns for a road tax, and the total tax rate. Barre City and Montpelier do not levy a road tax, but appropriate from the general funds for streets and highways.

Town.	Expenditure on state roads.	Total mileage.	State road mileage.	Total tax rate.	State road tax rate.	Highway tax rate.
Montpelier	\$2,143.60	55	22 1/2	150	...	...
Moretown	2,973.21	62	17 1/2	150	...	...
Northfield	2,063.39	165	21	180	...	...
Barre Town	2,432.22	82 1/2	14 1/2	170	...	...
East Montpelier	2,338.82	71	21	150	...	...
Waterbury	2,240.09	85	21 1/2	160	...	...
Berlin	1,713.15	74	17 1/2	150	...	...
Duxbury	1,544.91	41	17 1/2	100	...	...
Middlesex	1,455.86	74	21	180	...	...
Woodbury	1,373.82	60	18	200	...	...
Cabot	1,380.13	79	19 1/2	200	...	...
Warren	1,358.49	60	18	180	...	...
Barre City	1,343.91	41	14 1/2	230	...	...
Calais	1,280.06	101	24	160	...	...
Fayston	1,077.18	40	6	170	...	...
Waitsfield	1,069.77	45	17 1/2	160	...	...
Marshfield	634.55	77	15	185	...	...
Roxbury	578.26	69	11	200	...	...
Westminster	508.29	45	13	175	...	...
Plainfield	501.78	48	11	190	...	...

The towns are arranged in the above list according to the amount of money spent in each on state road work, as shown by the reports sent to the state office by the town commissioners. In accordance with section 3 of No. 97 and section 4 of No. 99 of the acts of the general assembly of 1908, special state funds were spent as follows: In Moretown, \$1,346.93; Berlin, \$915.25; Middlesex, \$716.20; Montpelier, \$200.00; Waterbury, \$100.00. Had it not been for this special assistance, Barre Town, which led the county last year in the amount of state work done, would have second position of the towns this year, and Moretown, Middlesex and Berlin would be lower down the list. Seven towns, Berlin, Calais, Marshfield, Middlesex, Plainfield, Roxbury and Westminster, did not ask for any part of the \$750,000 appropriated by the state. Any town or city can secure from \$100,000 to \$500,000 of this money, if they will appropriate the same sum for state road work. Or, in other words, any town can have its

**For Sore Throat, Sudden Cold and Coughs** no remedy has been discovered so powerful to cure as Perry Davis' Painkiller. As a Linctus it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, burns and bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy offered to the public. Only 30c for a big bottle. There are other sizes also, 20c and 50c.

own money doubled by the state for permanent work on its state roads, up to \$500,000 annually. Both the cities and four towns, Barre, Duxbury, East Montpelier and Northfield, took the \$500,000 limit.

It is the aim of the state to have the money which is raised in this way, and from this particular fund, spent in improving some piece of main road, in a manner to do the town itself the most possible good and then to aid the town in keeping it in first-class shape at all times from the maintenance fund.

In closing, I desire to say that nearly every town in the county has made substantial progress in the question of highway improvement during the last three years. The town officials, as a rule, have done their work faithfully and well, and I desire to thank them for the many courtesies extended to me. Many towns have made a record that they may justly feel proud of, and have improved their state roads in a manner that does credit to the county and the state. Let us hope that they will continue the work so well begun and that others may profit by their example.

Experience in road building is a valuable asset. Several towns in our county have road commissioners of experience. We hope this fact will not be lost sight of on March 1.

R. S. Currier,  
County Supervisor.

**INSURGENTS OF THE EAST.**

Ray Stannard Baker Says New Hampshire Nearest Political Freedom.

"Is the East Also Insurgent?" is the title of Ray Stannard Baker's article in the March American Magazine. "Of all the eastern states the one nearest political freedom in my opinion is New Hampshire," writes Mr. Baker. Continuing he says:

"The revolt began in 1904 as the result of a meeting of thirteen men who organized a 'Lincoln Republican club.' Among the leading men in the movement was Winston Churchill, the author.

"Churchill was named as a candidate for governor and made a remarkable campaign for the nomination. He denounced the railroad, he aroused the people, and, to the consternation of the machine, came to the convention with so many delegates supporting him that he was defeated only by a trick.

"Though the Progressives were beaten, they had succeeded in stirring New Hampshire to its political depths. The people began to see a glimmer of hope for real popular government; young men began to look into the fight.

"The steps in the revolution since 1904 have been characteristic of the struggle in every state where the insurgent movement has won a foothold. First the 'croaky old machine' while alarmed by the revolt, underestimated, as the houses always have, the seriousness of the situation. They thought it a mere effort to the 'outs' to get 'in' a mere personal conflict, and not, as it really was, the beginning of a revolution. Under the foxy leadership of United States Senator Gallinger, and the state railroad bosses they allowed certain reform planks to be put into the party platform for 1907—never intending, of course, to carry them out—not did they carry them out. The old machine elected its governor and legislature and expected the 'spasm of reform' to blow over. But it didn't. In 1908 the Progressives were stronger than ever, and the tricky machine then took the usual course of trying to buy 'party harmony' and 'compromise,' and the reformers, as usual, weakened, imagining that the leopard had somehow changed his spots. A compromise was effected and the result was the election of another machine governor—of course. But by this time a number of progressive young men, the leaders of whom was Robert P. Bass of Peterboro, had got into the legislature. And last winter (1909) they made a hard fight to carry out the reforms demanded in the platform of 1907. They called themselves Platform Republicans, demanding that the party should carry out its promises to the people.

"The old machine, led by Gallinger, and operated from behind the scenes by the railroad lobbyists, had no intention, of course, of enacting any progressive measures. They easily organized the legislature and appointed their committees. For more than half of the session the 'railroad crowd' was confident that its control was as perfect as ever.

"But things did not go all right—for the railroad. The insurgents had been holding meetings after meeting in Senator Bass' room, getting acquainted, laying their plan of campaign. Moreover, the state was aroused and the people were behind them. And to the astonishment of every one, when the session closed young men, though they did not call themselves by that name, had obtained a sweeping direct primary law, a drastic law forbidding the railroad to give away passes, and an anti-lobby law. They signally defeated the railroad's scheme of tax revision and made the beginning of a more equitable system of taxation by equalizing the rate on which the public service corporations and other property in the state is taxed."

## VALUE OF FERTILIZER SHOWN

Millet Crop More Than Doubled by Properly Enriching the Soil.

The picture herewith represents the value of fertilizer on sandy soil. A strip of land in New York had celery on it at one side in 1908 with an application of about 300 pounds per acre of a 3-8-10 fertilizer; the other side had no fertilizer. The land was plowed and fitted exactly alike and German millet sown about June 15, 1909. The showing is remarkable, as the season was the driest and also the coolest for years, with only five inches of rainfall after July 1, which is about half of normal. The picture shows the growth of one square foot from each section, that fertilized in 1908 producing almost sixteen and one-half tons of green forage to the acre, while the



VALUE OF FERTILIZER PROVED.

other made only 6.8 tons. There are several points to be thought of here—first, that fertilizers of a good grade pay well the first year, and then some pay for the second year.

If this is so with millet, would it not be so with grain sown with grass and clover? That millet is a profitable crop both for mowing and cured is apparent when seven and one-half tons of cured fodder can be secured per acre. As millet contains only about 2 per cent of protein, it should be fed in connection with alfalfa or clover hay. If these cannot be obtained the ration should be balanced with such feeds as oilmeal, cottonseed meal or the better grades of gluten feed.

"I have used millet for some years with dairy cows and young stock," says the farmer who made this fertilizing experiment, "and think very highly of it. It is said to be injurious to horses through the effect it has on the kidneys. With the hay crop as light as it has been for two years, as the dry season has been very hard on new seedling, it will surely pay our farmers to give more attention to the millets. Any one of the different kinds can be sown after all other spring crops are in and can be harvested and cut of the way before fall work begins."

## PRESERVING FERNS IN WINTER

They Should Be Placed Where They Get Diffused Light.

Although ferns are greatly admired for indoor decorations, the plants are in general singularly unfortunate in the treatment they receive at the hands of their owners. It being well understood that most varieties thrive better when not exposed to strong sunshine, they are usually relegated to any shady and cold position that may be otherwise unoccupied in the house. This method of dealing with the plants invariably ends in disappointment. Although it is true that ferns do not like the direct rays of the sun continually upon them, yet a certain amount of light is necessary for their development, and instead of standing them in corners and other unfavorable places it is far better to give them the full benefit of a window—a northern aspect will do—or, at any rate, they should be placed where they get ample diffused light.

Another frequent cause of failure in ferns is the semi-starvation to which they are subjected. The idea is very prevalent that they do not require manure, and in consequence any poor soil which comes to hand is used for potting them up. Certainly a soil heavily manured is not suitable for them, and fresh manure should on no account be used, but a reasonable allowance of leaf mold is, as a rule, highly beneficial.

To preserve the delicate greenness of the fronds liquid manure may be given when the plants are in growth and the pots fairly full of roots. A good fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda, may be dissolved in the proportion of half an ounce to the gallon and the ferns watered therewith every ten or twelve days. This is especially good where the plants are old or partly exhausted. Soot water is also very useful as a stimulant. It should be perfectly clear and is best applied alternately with an artificial fertilizer. Liquid manure of animal origin should be used very sparingly or not at all.

## GRANTEEVILLE.

A special meeting of Court Rob Roy No. 6, F. of A., will be held in Miles' hall, Saturday evening, February 26. Business of importance to come before the meeting. All members are requested to be present. For order the Fin. Sec.

## Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHO SUFFER FROM COLIC, WIND, AND ALL THE PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF INFANTS. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL THESE AFFECTIONS. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL THESE AFFECTIONS. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL THESE AFFECTIONS.

## Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided in Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

## DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

## Age of Apple Trees.

A good four-year-old apple tree, if well grown and dug carefully, is a desirable tree for a town lot or the village garden, but is not to be recommended for orchard planting. It is too expensive, as the grower must have a big price for it to pay him for use of land and labor to grow, dig and pack such a tree. It is too large to handle properly and plant in the orchard, and the shock is too great for such a large tree to be removed after growing four years in a crowded nursery row. The chances are all against the tree being of desirable shape, and there is but little chance for the planter to get it into the desired shape of the modern orchard tree. The very best tree to plant in the orchard is a good one-year tree. Such a tree should be from three to five feet high, according to variety, some varieties making much more growth than others in the same soil. The roots of this one-year tree are ready to take right hold of the soil and commence to grow. The top of this one-year tree is easily formed to any desired height and shape that suit the owner and is to be preferred to any other size or age of tree. Set side by side, it will bear a crop of fruit before the older and larger tree.

## Helping a Man to Suicide.

It is remarkable how a suicide by a certain method or in a certain place will lead to another of the same kind. A surgeon of the Middlesex hospital in London went into a haberdashery to be shaved. The haberdasher spoke of a man who had been unsuccessful in an attempt to kill himself by cutting his throat.

"He could easily have managed it," said the surgeon, "had he been acquainted with the situation of the carotid artery."

"Where should he have cut?" asked the barber. The surgeon told him. He at once left the room, and, not returning as soon as was expected, the surgeon went to look for him and discovered him in the yard with his head nearly severed from his body.—London Mail.

## Partisan Shot.

"I regret very much that we cannot use your story," said the magazine editor, handing back the manuscript. "It is astonishing how much really good literature we are compelled to decline."

"It's more astonishing, though," said the disgruntled author of the story, "that you never let any of it get into your magazine."—Chicago Tribune.

## Your Liver

Ask your doctor if he knows a better pill for a sluggish liver. Then follow his advice. He knows. *Dr. J. H. Schenck & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Better stir up your liver a little. Not too much, just a little, just enough to start the bile nicely. One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime is all you need. These pills act directly on the liver. Made for the treatment of constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick-head-ache. Sold for over 60 years.

## "You're Well!" Then Keep Well—



"Don't wait for a sick spell to come along and prostrate you. Take Schenck's Kidney Pills whenever you feel a little dull or out of sorts. They keep the circulation strong, the stomach sweet, the bowels regular, the liver active. Wholly vegetable—absolutely harmless—pleasant or agreeable, like a tea. READ OUR FREE BOOK on liver, liver and stomach disorders. Your name on a post card gets it."

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

## WALES - GOODYEAR RUBBERS



Wholesale Distributors in This Section THE ALLEN - BARTLETT SHOE CO., Burlington, Vermont.

This Stamp on Every Pair

When you buy Rubbers, you want what a Rubber is supposed to give you—absolute immunity from wet feet and wear equivalent to the purchase price. In these respects the Wales-Goodyear Rubbers are never a disappointment.

## ACCEPT NO CHEAP IMITATIONS

Nearly every dealer in shoes has them. If your inquiry is not at first satisfactory, try another dealer. Don't accept the advice, "just as good." There are none "just as good." The Wales-Goodyear Rubbers are the Best.

## How Do You Like This Cold Visit?

We can welcome you with lots of warm clothing at way down zero prices. Our going out of the clothing business here makes these low prices possible for the next month or two.

Lots of Shoes for men, boys and children at 20 to 25 per cent discount from regular prices.

Lots of Rubber Goods for men, boys and children at 10 to 20 per cent discount.

Lots of Gloves and Mittens for men, boys and children at one-quarter to one half price.

Lots of Underwear, Hosiery, Felt Leggings, Gaiters, Caps, Toques, Sheep-lined Coats, Short Reeler Coats and Short Working and Driving Coats all at reduced prices to be sold out.

## S. J. SEGEL CO.,

Scampani Block, 301 North Main St.

Next Door to Smith & Cummings.